Bart and you should have a part. Our business was perfectly satisfactory, and we declined all of your propositions because of the illegality of the protosals, and also on account of our lack of faith in the individuals representing your company. We declined all your propositions, and you dare not deny it."

At this point the committee became involved in a dispute as to how far personalities between the witnesses and the members of the committee should be permitted, the attention of the witnesses having been devoted for some time to an attack on Chairman Phillips and the Fure Gil Company. Several members objected to Mr. Archibott pursuing this course, and the discussion became so animated that it was proposed to go into executive session for the purpose of settling the matter. Commissioner Ratchford sag:

"I holieve it is unfair to introduce Mr. Phillips a name. The testimony of Mr. Lee was given against the Standard Oil Company and not against individuals, and the testimony by the Standard Oil Company should eagainst the inself."

Mr. Archboid then read what he termed "a

the company represented by Lee and not egainst Lee himself."

Mr. Archbold then read what he termed "a general statement," which was as follows:

ME. ARCHEOLD'S STATEMENT, "Trusts, or, speaking correctly, large corporations, are the necessary, indeed, the irresistible result of our rapidly growing commerce. In adopting them, we are but following the example of that groatest of all commercial nations. England, under whose commercial officies coupling them, we are but following the example of that groatest of all commercial nations. England, under whose commercial competitors imposed here would operate alone to the henefit of foreign commercial competitors. The claim that such restriction would help the weak and incomission of our country as against the strong and aggressive, is too positie to call for serious answer. Is peak to day especially in defence of the aggregation of capital and experience in the netroleum hustness, on the ground of its absolute necessity for the successful development and promotion of that business. I am here to detend the Standard Oil Company organization also on economic and ethical grounds. Not on indulge in undue length.

here to defend the Standard Oil Company of ganization also on economic and ethical grounds. Not to indulge in undue length, I will lay down a number of leading propositions in support of my position, which may serve as texts for more extended discussion. If you should so desire.

The early years of the petroleum industry were marked by a chaotic condition of ail branches of the trade—namely the production, assets of the trade—namely the production. inanulacture, transportation and mari and the average quality of the relined p was inferior and unsatisfactors. The n and the average quarty of the term of the elvent of the Standard Oil Coursenvaggreeat • thus less on this entirely. It brought to the business on ple capital, and combined into effective working shape the best possible talent in all branches are the many control of the proposed quarty, and ple capital, and combined into effective working share the best possible talent in all branches of the business. It improved quality and greatly reduced coats. It supplanted old and infection methods and refineries with the newest and most progressive methods and most perfectly equipped and haverably located refineries. It has been ever on the aiert to engage the best obtainsable practical and technical talent for the development and improvement of the business in all its braches. It inaugurated new systems of transportation, which not only gave to the producer the most efficient possible service at greatly reduced cost, but a unity continuing cash market for his product, on a basis of the best price obtainable in the world's markets. Further, it reached our and occuried the markets of the world for American petrocum, Individual effort could not have accomplished any such hereulem task in many times the same period, and, indeed, the efforts of the Standard Oil Company were none too quickly made. If there had been as prompt and energetic action on the part of the Russian oil industry as was taken by the Standard cil Company, the Russians would have dominated the world's markets, which have been made to insure so largely to the benefit of the American oil industry.

"Later in the history of the trude, Russia and

ure so largely to the benefit of the American oil industry.

Later in the history of the trade. Russia and other oil-producing countries followed in the footsteps of the Standard Oil Company in the general markets of the world, and I hand you now a statement, partial in character, of the oil companies of Russia, the Dutch East Indies, Galicia, Jana and other countries which will give you some taint idea of the menace which even now threatens the American oil industry, and when you reflect, gentlemen, that there has been brought into this country during the past thirty years from the exportation of Detroleum and its products nearly fifteen hundred mitions of dollars, you will appreciate the importance of this subject. tion of petroleum and its products nearly fitteen hundred midious of dollars, you will appreciate the importance of this subject.

"It is true beyond question that the result to the public of the operations of the Sandard Oil Company has been highly beneficial, and not burtial, as its enemies claim. As has been already stated, it has given the jurbic goods of vastry improved quality at greatly reduced price. It has, by its effective system of distribution, supplied this most necessary article for domestic consumption promptly and clicapit to the most remote sections of our country, and, indeed, to the world. Beyond all this however, it has given to the community at large an opportunity for investment in the business itself, which it never could have had under the oil system. Thus there are to-day partners in the Standard Oil Company as shareholders to the number of this number would have been interested as partners under the oil system. It has been most beneficial in its effects on labor. There could be no stronger cycleince that the labor involved in its vast operations has been well paid and contented than these in the statement that for more than a quarter of a century, since the Standard Oil Company began its operations, it has scarcely had a serious strike of any kind among any branch of its employees, one or two temporary strikes among some special classes of workmen in sympathy with other labor organizations who were striking constituting the sole disturbances, Indeed it is not too asich to say that to the loyalty, zeal and intelligence of its about 35,000 employees, one or two temporary strikes among some special classes of workmen in sympathy with other labor organizations who were striking constituting the sole disturbances, Indeed it is not too asich to say that to the loyalty, zeal and intelligence of its about 35,000 employees, the commany is largely indebted for its strength and efficience.

"It united that the about of the commany is largely indebted for its strength and efficience, of its about

Inhesitatingly express the opinion that when the history of our time is written, it will appear that the marvelous commercial and industrial evolution which we are experiencing in this great country during the year logic in this great country during the year logic marks one of the most important steps of progress in our country's history. It will preve to be of immense value to all classes of our population. The investor, the consumer and the laborer will all be benefitted by it—the investor by the better security which arises through amplitude of capital for the business contemplated and the combination of talent in the various departments of administration in business. The consumer, through improved processes, resulting in better products at lower prices and more efficient distribution. The laborer, by steadler employment at better wages, and a botter opportunity for improvement in condition, if special talent is shown.

"The outery, gentlemen, against corporations does not come from the great busy, industrial classes, but from impractical, sentimental yellow journals and political demagogues—from the latter, perhaps, more than any other. It is a verifable attack on thrift and prosperity. To listen to their voice to the extent of imposing restrictive legislation would mean a trightful step backward in the

any other. It is a veritable attack on thrift and prosperity. To listen to their voice to the extent of imposing restrictive legislation would mean a trightful step backward in the commercial development of our country.

"If you should ask me, gentlemen, what legislation can be protosed to improve the present condition. I suswer that the next great and, to my mind, hevitable step of progress in the direction of our commercial development lies in the direction of our commercial development lies in the direction of an anomary and experimental development of the direction of an anomary should be made possible under such fair restrictions and provisions as should rightfully attack to them, any branch of business could be frealy entered upon by all comers, and the talk of monopoly would be forever done away with. Our present system of State corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of States, is exactions after the take away from the State its right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms on which they could conduct their hasiness in the country at large, Lack of uniformity in the laws of the various States as affecting business corporations is one of the mist vexations is an equal to the mist vexations is a transition to day, and I suggest for your most careful consideration by " terization of one of Mr. Low's statements as untrice and he knows it, brought from Representative Livingston, of ficergia, a sharp resolutar. Such hanginge, said Mr. Livingston, should not be telerated by the Commission from this or any other winess. And he added rather pointedly "If you made that statement about some people in this room you would not have any brains in your head when you left the stand.

Ar Arenboid more no reply, but Mr. Lee, who was seated nearby, interpolated. My reputation for veracity will compare favorably with that of the witness. The ripple of astonishment and excitement which for lowed this scene ason died away and Jr. Archboid proceeded.

Taking up the resting

this scene soon died away and Yr. Archbool processed.

Taking up the testimony of the former Attorney General Monnett of Olifo, Mr. Archbool characterized his opposition to the Standard Company as malignant persecution, if not worse. He denied absolutely any burning of books in Cleveland, and was willing to produce all fix employees to prove such statement. He said that when Mr. Monnett testified before the company bad made an afflicavit to the effect that the books were then in his possession. Mr. Archbool also denied other statements made by Mr. Monnett.

With reference to Mr. Monnett's charge of attempted bribary, he said afflicavits had been filed with the Surreine Court of Ohio denying Mr. Monnett's allegation and if the Court did not inquire into the matter an attempt would be made to force Mr. Monnett to answer.

Mr. Archbool then paid his respects to W. I. Clark of Newark, Ohio, recommended by Mr. Monnett as a witness, saying that Clark was a dishonest discharged employee and his introduction as a witness was an insult to the Cournission and it the country.

He also said that it was untrue that the Standard Oil Company was without a competitor in the State of Ohio, and presented a list for corrections and 1,240 individuals, all of whom, the Lima district alone.

TO RELIEVE MONEY MARKET

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WATCHING THE SITUATION IN THIS CITY.

ompt Assistance Will Be Rendered When It Becomes Necessary The Banks May He Allowed to Retain on Deposit Moneys Which Belong to the Government WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Information has been eceived by the Secretary of the Treasury from private sources that a financial stringency is developing in the New York money market, and means are under consideration for reliev-ing the situation. The Freasury Department has been watching for some time the money conditions in New York, as evidenced by the weekly bank statements, and it was seen

several weeks ago that a situation was likely to develop which would need the offices of the Treasury Department to relieve. Vers recently it has loarned that the expected stringent condition of money in New York banking ircles has actually arrived, and that the bank statement to be issued to-morrow will show the reserves are only \$4,000,000 \$5,000,000 above the minimum prescribed by law. Money is said to be becoming tighter all the time, and it is predicted that by the middle of nutumn, unless some relief is afforded, the tuation will be an embarassing one.

When Secretary Gage was asked about the matterflo-day, he said that he did not feel at this Treasury Department might see fit to take to relieve the situation in New York. He said further that he had received no request for relief from the New York bankers, and that for the present it was best for the Treasury administration not to cross the bridge until the bridge was

reached. There is no doubt, however, that prompt as sistance will be rendered by the Treasury when it becomes necessary. The officials of the Treasury Department realize that a cause contributing more or less to present situation among the New York banks is the payment of funds to the Government on account of revenues and other obligations. It is believed that Secretary Gage will, if the New York bankers regard it as necessary, decide to allow these funds surrently due the Government to go on deposit in the banks owing them, instead of collecting the money and placing it in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, secording to the common practice. It has been intimated that Secretary Gage some time ago assured one or more of the New York bankers that the Treasury Department would take this action in case a money stringency should arise, but the Secretary declined to-day to confirm this statement,

The belief is expressed by persons at the Treasury who are in position to know, that the suggested action on the part of Secretary Gage would perform a great service in relieving the financial situation. It is explained that there could be no serious obstacle in the way of such an action, for it is recalled that the Secretary decided two or three weeks ago to allow the National City Bank to retain on deposit in its own institution the funds, amounting to something more than \$3,000,000, due on account of the purchase of the present New York Custom House property. Whether or not there was any understanding between the National City Bank and the Treasury Department prior to the sale of the Custom House that the \$3,000,-000 should be left in the bank, cannot be ascertained; but it is known that the Government made the arrangement with the feeling that in the present state of money the bank could be relieved from some inconvenience by not insisting that the amount of the purchase be handed over to the Government in cash for deposit in the Sub-Treasury.

Preparation was made at the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday for another transfer to this city of Australian gold deposited at San Francisco. A Treasury warrant was received by virtue of which \$1,000,000 was placed to the credit of the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, who will draw against the amount in the usual way. The last similar warrant received called for \$1,250,000 and this sum has since gone to swell the reserves of the local banks. The cheeks against the present warrant are not expected to pass through the New York Charing House for a week or ten days.

Statistical experts figured yesterday that by reason of shipments of money to the interior of the country and the operations of the banks with the New York Sub-Treasury, a loss to the banks during the past week of \$8,085,860 was press \$4,281,350 and received \$1,151,490, a loss in the movement of \$3,129,800. The New York Sub-Treasury gained from the banks \$5.538. 000. The larger proportion of this last loss by the banks was on account of internal revenue and customs payments. In view of these statiaties Wall Street anticipates an unfavorable

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

Five Battleships Nearing Completion—Little Work Done on the Four Monitors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.- The monthly report for September of Rear Admiral Highborn Chief Constructor of the Navy, in regard to the progress of the work on war vessels under con struction, shows that several ships are nearing completion. Of the battleships, the Kearsarge at the works of the Newport News Company, lacks only 5 per cent, of being fluished while her sister, the Kentucky, under construction at the same place, is within 8 per cent, of completion. Next on the list is the Alabama, at the yards of Cramp & Sons, Philadel phia, with 30 per cent to her credit. On the Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works, Sun Francisco, 77 per cent, of work has been done; on the Illinois, at Newport News, 70 per cent. on the Maine, at Cramp's, 12 per cent.; on the Missouri, at Newport News, 1 per cent., and on the Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, 6 per cent. The sheathed cruiser Albany, purchased from Brazil just before the war with Spain, is within 15 percent, of completion at the Armstrong Works in England. She would have toen completed by this time if certain cha changes had not been necessary. The four sin gle turret monitors, Arkansas, Connecticut Florida and Wyoming, have not been advanced very far in construction, the Wyoming, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, leading with 22 per cent, to her credit. Of the sixteen tornedo-boat destroyers under

construction, the Lawrence, on the stocks of the Fore River Engine Company, is in the lead. with 48 per cent, of work done. seventeen torpedo-boats now being built, and of these the Dahlgren and the T. Craven, both at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, lack only 2 per cent, and 3 per cent., respectively, of completion. On the Plunger, the submarine torpedo-beat under construction at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, 85 per cent, of work has been done.

The President's Nephew Appointed a Volun-

teer Officer. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 - Among the appointments made by the President to-day in the Columbeer Army, was that of Edward P. Barber of Ohio, to be a Second Lieutenant. Mr. Barer is a nephew of President McKinley. He enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Regiment at the beginning of the war with Spain, and participated in the Porto Rican campaign. He was mustered out as Sergeant-Major. Mr. Barber contracted fever in Porto Rico and was ill in a nospital in Washington for a long time after his return. He has been assigned to the Fortyfifth Volunteer Infantry.

To Sell the Supply Ship Culgos.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-At a meeting to-day of the naval board on construction it was decided to sell the supply ship Culgon, now in the Philippines. The board will recommend to the Navy Department that the Culgoa be placed on sale on the London Maritim change. The reason for the decision to sell her is that the Navy now has a sufficient number of refrigerating vessels. The Culgos was appraised at \$150,000. She is in charge of Commander James W. Carlin.

GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA. Secision to Settle the Currency Question

by Adopting It at Once. Special Cable Descatch to Tax Sux SIMLA, Sept. 8.-Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Vice oy's Council, has introduced the new currency bill. In doing so he said that it had been decided to make gold the legal tender at once. fixing the value of the rupes at 1 shilling and 4 pence, in the conviction that no other measure would save India from disastrous embarrassment and

fresh taxation. It was also believed, he said, that this action would gradually benefit the industries of the country and the people of India. The time had arrived for terminating the unrest that had been hanging over India for a quarter of a century and the Government had confidence that its new policy would do this. The Government, while giving rupees for gold, would accept no obligation to exchange gold for

Lord Curzon, Vicercy of India, in concurring with Mr. Dawkins's statement, said that, thanks to the sagacity and common sense of the Currency Committee, this agreement on a flercely disputed matter had been reached. Since gold began to enter India last year £2,020,000 had arrived and the imports were steadily increasing. He did not wish to indulge in chimerical dreams of the fature or pretend to open an Asiatic Klendike to investors, but he firmly believed and hoped the action now taken would invest the financial horoscope of India with the security it had hitherto lacked.

TO SEEK MINES IN CHINA.

British M.P. to Begin Operations at the Request of the Downger Empress.

Special Cable Desnatch to THE BUN, PERIN, Sept. 8.-The Downger Empress has caused a telegram to be sent to William Pritchard Morgan, the Member of Parliament for the Merthyr Tydvil Division of Wales, who recently secured important concessions from China, asking him to proceed to China immediately and begin mining operations in the rich province of Szechran. Mr. Morgan cabled in reply that he would sail from Genoa on Sept. 19, and expects to reach Pekin by the end of October. He will bring with him a large staff of geologists who will work under the supervision of R. L. Jack, L.L. D., lately Government geologist of Queensland.

DESTINY OF THE PHILIPPINES. An English Paper Thinks We Wanted to

Get Rid of Them Last February. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 8.—The Daily Post says that the result of the fall elections in the United States is awaited with interest in diplomatic circles owing to the belief that the destiny of the Philippines will be settled thereby. The rumor is revived that the United States proposed last February that Great Britain should take these islands. The American feeling has altered, however, since the fighting began, but it is said that at that time the United States would have been glad to get rid of the islands. Under present circumstances Great Britain would not accept the Philippines.

DESECRATED A CHILD'S GRACE, More Told in Court About the Nellfield

Cemetery Horrors. Special Cab's Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.— At to-day's hearing in the Aberdeen court regarding the Nellfield cemetery horrors William Wilson, a grave digger, described how Supt. Coutta took a body out of a coffin, out it up with a shovel, took pieces in a barrow to the tool bouse, and afterward rolled them in a mat and burned them. The witness told Coutta he would "do that sort of thing once too often." Coutts replied he was not paid for thinking.

ACCUSED PREFECT A SUICIDE. equel to the Attempt to Assassinate Ex-King Milan Last July.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Sept. S.-A despatch to the Central News from Beigrade states that Prefect Anglejelitch, who was implicated in the attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan last July, hanged himself in his cell last night. Gjura Knezevics, the Bosulan, who tried to shoot the king, said Prefect Anglejelitch ordered him to do so. This the Prefect denied.

CARNIVAL AT COWES.

A Model of the Shamrock, and Dreyfus in a Cage Shown in the Parade. Special Cubie Despatch to THE SUN.

Cowes, Sept. 8 - Fifteen thousand people witnessed the carniva! here to-day. The officers and crew of fifty men of Col. O. H. Payne's yacht Aphrodite took part in the procession and were wathusiastically welcomed. A mode? of the yacht Shamrock was scarcely noticed. A representation of Dreyfus in an iron cag: guarded by French soldiers was re-

Senator Hanna Coming Home. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. LONDON, Sept. 8.-United States Senator Marus A. Hanna, President Seth Low of Columbia University and Wayne MacVeagh will sail for New York to-morrow on the American Line

ceived and cries of sympathy with the pris-

GERMANY'S HOPE OF PEACE,

steamship St. Louis.

It Lies, the Emperor Says, in Her Princes and the Army They Lead. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

KARLSBURE, Sept. S .- Emperor William inspected the troops here to-day, after which he made a speech in which he said that many centuries would elapse before the theory of permanent peace attained universal application. The surest bulwark of the present peace of Germany, he declared, consisted in he princes and the army they led.

LOUBET RETURNS TO PARIS.

The French President Will Await Dreyfus Verdict at the Capital. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Panis, Sept. 8.-President Loubet, who has been spending a holiday in the country, is now returning to Paris, where he will await the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial, which, it is announced, will be rendered to-morrow. On Monday he will go to Rambouillet

DEWEY'S STAY AT GIBRALTAR, He Visits the Training Ship Alliance and

Special Cable Desputch to TRE SUR. GIBRALTAR, Sept. 8. - Admiral Dewey visited the schoolship Saratoga and the training ship Alliance to-day. The Admiral remains ashore while the Olyripia finishes coaling and

prepares for sea.

\$40,000,000 Chicago and Alton Mortgage. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.-Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in a special session here yesterday approved a mortgage authoriz-ing the issue of \$40,000,000 of 3 per cent. fiftyyear gold bonds, the proceeds of the sale of \$25,000,000 of these bonds to be devoted improvements, track elevation, betterments and extensions "of the road and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law." The directors will call 25 per cent, of these bonds. to be paid for on Oct. 10,

The Porto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Porto Rican Relief Fund, has received up to date contributions to the amount of

The New York Central Announces The last trip of the Saratoga Limited from New York to-day, and from Saratoga. September 11th. Saratoga trains will run as now for the present,-Ade.

MAJOR HASTINGS ARRESTED

THE BROTHER OF EX-GOV. HASTINGS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

He Had Been a Fugitive for Five Yearssent Threats and Scurrilons Letters to His Brother - Taken Into Custody on Mis Arrival Home at Bellefonte, Pa. BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 8,-Major William H. H. Hastings, brother of Ex-Gov. Hastings, was arrested here to-day on the charge of forgery and obtaining money under false pre-tence. The warrant was aworn out in Philadelphia yesterday by Gen. Louis Wagner, formerly Director of Public Works and President of the Third National Bank in that city. It was brought here this morning and the arrest made at 11 o'clock by

Dectectives Thomas H. Beckett and William

Stutz. The detectives left on the early after-

noon train with their prisoner for Philadelphia. The alleged offence for which Major Hastings was arrested dates back five years. At that time he was the manager of the Garcia Truss Company of Philadelphia. a concern in which Gov. Hastings and Gen. Louis Wagner were both cially interested. The charge is made that Major Hastings shipped a large number of boxes, which he said contained a big consignment of trusses, to South America. On this representation and presentation of the bills of lading, through the influence of Gen. Wagner, Hastings secured \$5,000 | Mount Vernon. from the Third National Bank. With this money in his possession, it is alleged, he left the country in February, 1805. Hardly had he gone when it was learned that the represented hipments to South America consisted of boxes filled with refuse of no value what-

From that time until recently Major Hastings has been a wanderer on the Continent, spending his time in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. During his absence abroad he wrote to Gov. Hastings demanding the pay-ment of a sum of money he said was due him. His demand not being complied with, Major Hastings, then resorted to publishing and circulating here and elsewhere in the State scurrilous and denunciatory letters, not only about Gov. Hastings and family, but many other of Bellefonte's citizens. The tone of the circulars showed evidences o diseased mind. The last letter came about two months ago and in it Major Hastings threatened that if Gov. Hastings did not at once send him a large sum of money he would come here and blow his house to atoms. Hence his sudden appearance in Bellefonte vesterday. when everybody supposed him across the occan, caused great suprise.

Major Hastings was considerably changed and thought he could come here and pass unrecognized. But he was known as soon as seen. Gov. Hastings was in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hastings and family were alarmed. The town authorities intervened and a guard was placed over the Hastings House and a watch kept on the Major. He kept close to his room in the Brockeroff House, receiving few visitors, until this morning he took a short walk around the town only to be arrested on his return to the hotel.

In an interview with the SUN correspondent, Major Hastings admitted that he had hoped o come here unknown; that he came to transact some private business with the Governor when he intended again leaving the country. He reached New York on Wednesday. Major Hustings is well educated. He is a celebrated linguist, speaking fluently nine languages.

HERALD IN ERROR ABOUT CUBA. Unjust Criticism of Governor - General Brooks-Cubans Getting Together. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.-The newspapers print to day cable despatches crediting the New York Herald's Washington correspondent with criticlaing Governor-General Brooks for "failing to tax railroads and lands as he was ordered to do by the Washington authorities." The criticism is unjust for the reason that an order was published in February fixing the taxes upon urban and rural lands. and these have been regularly collected. Taxes have also been collected from the railroads, which pay 3 per cent, on their freight and 10 per cent. on their passenger receipts. Furthermore, no orders have been received

Unofficial news from Washington is to the ef-Porto Rican tobacco to be brought free of duty into Cuba. The news has created a marked | made, it is charged. feeling of relief. Gen. Brooke has always op-posed the plan on the ground that it was injurious to Cuba's interests.

Spaniards here criticise Seffor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul-General, for failing to protest officially egainst the recent attempts to lynch Matagas and Camacho, who were accused o being former guerrillas. There is some talk of holding a meeting on Sunday to demand his recall. The probable reason for his non-interference is that the victims are Cubans, though they served in the Spanish army. Camacho. who was attacked on the San Francisco wharf. will probably die. No arrests have as yet beer made in the case

The strike of the stonemasons is over. compromise having been effected by Gov. Rivera. The men will be paid at the rate of \$2.50 a day in American gold instead of the same amount in silver. They struck to obtain \$4 :

For the first time since the American occupation a death sentence has been passed on a Chinaman convicted of murder. He will be garroted. He was tried by the Audiencia. A meeting was held to-night at the Sport Club by representatives of the Cuban League and the National party for the purpose of arranging a basis of union. Both organizations have the same object, the independence of Cuba, but the leaders are jenious of one another. Fear of the growth of American sentiment is bringing them together.

Three More Transports Chartered to Carry Mules to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Three more transports were chartered by the Quartermaster's Department of the army. They are for the transportation to Manila of draft mules, 2,500 of which were asked for by Col. Miller of the Quartermaster's Department. The transports just chartered are the Westminster, due at San Francisco Sept. 25, and having a capacity of 390 animals; the Benmohr, capacity 300 animals, due Sept. 24; and the Lenox. 300 animals, due Sept. 25. Major Leng, superintendent of the transport

service at San Francisco, has been instructed by Quartermaster-General Ludington to ours two more vessels to be used as troop ships

Placed on the Retired List. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Col. J. W. Powell, commanding the Seventeenth Infantry : Major j. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, and Major C B. Hunton, Eightsenth Infantry, were placed on the retired list of the army to-day on their own applications. The regiments to which these officers are attached are in the Philippines. Through Col. Powell's retirement, Lieut.-Col. D. W. Burke, Eleventh Infantry, becomes Colonel of the Seventeenth, and Major H. R. Brinkerhoff, Third Infantry, becomes lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry.

More Volunteers Sail from Manila. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The following des patch from Gen. Otis was received at the War

Department to-day:
Manila, Sept. 8.-Newport sailed yesterday with 9 officers, 66 enlisted and 463 discharged men: 19 civilians: total 548. Forty of enlisted men belong to Volunteer Signal Corps, remainder sick.

McKinley Elected a Church "custee. CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 8 .- At the annual meeting of the First Methodist Church last night President McKinley was elected a member of the board of trustees, standing second highest on the ticket. The other members are W. Pumpfrey, L. T. Cool, M. Moore and M. B. Cox.

M'LEAN MAPS OUT A CAMPAIGN. Selects the Members of the Ohio State Dem

ocratic Executive Committee Conumnus, Ohio, Sept. S .- John R. McLean who was here to-day attending a meeting Democratic State Central Committee. visited the State Fair during the morn-ing, in company with W. C. McBride ing, in company with W. C. McBride, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Frank T. Galc. President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. There was no demonstration in honor of the the Democratic candidate for Governor though his coming had been announced Returning to the city, Mr. McLean was the guest at a luncheon given at the home of Col. James Kilbourne, his strongest competitor for the nomination before the Zanosville convention. The others present were Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo; Gen. James P. Seward of Mansfield, and James A. Rice of Canton, who also contested with McLean for the nomi-

nation After luncheon McLean was in conference with his political advisers regarding the personnel of the State Executive Committee to be selected during the afternoon by the State Central Committee. The selections made by McLean and his conferces were ratified by the committee as follows: Herman J. Grosbech, Chreinnati; C. N. Haskell, Ottawa; Congressman D. D. Donavan, Deshler; Frank H. Southard, Zanesville; William Shine, Sidney; O. S. Rockwell, Kent; Frank Harper,

The members of the Committee adopted a resolution recommending the selection of Gen-James I' Seward as chairman of the State Executive Committee. Mr. Seward was at the head of the State Committee in 1833, when President McKinley and Lawrence Neel were the opposing can lidates for Governor, Neal being defeated by more than \$1,000, though at the Presidential election the year before the Republicans carried the State by little more than a thousand. Seward and his committee, according to trustworthy report, are to be mere flgureheads. McLean will conduct his own campaign very largely with the assistance of Lawis G. Bernard, Allen O. Meyers, Louis C. Reemelin and others who have his confidence and know his plans and purposes, not only of the present but also for the future.

GOEBEL'S COMPACT WITH CARLISLE. A Newspaper Charges That Goebel Was on the Gold Side in 1896.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. S .- An article in the Itst, the bolting Democratic afternoon newspaper of Louisville, gives what purports to be the history of a conspiracy between Goebel and John G. Carlisle in 1898 to knife J. C. S. Blackburn, the Free-Silver candidate for the United States Senate. It says that Goebel and W. B. Haldeman of the Courier-Journal, called on Carlisle at Washington and asked for an interview. Senator Goebel made know his views and his wishes. It is declared that he said that the "Free Silver Craze" was making serious haves in the ranks of the Sound-Money Democrats, and the Interests of Secretary Carlisle were being seriously hazarded, so far as his nomination at Chicago. even the presentation of his name the convention as the candidate of Kentucky, was concerned. Senator Goobel wanted the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury in organizins the State of Kentucky in the single gold standard interest, and especially the Sixth Congress district, which Secretary Caritale had so long represented in Congress. Cartisle, it is said, asked Congressman Berry to assist Senator Goebel in any proper way he thought fit. Congressman Berry came to Kentucky and consulted with Senator Goebel, did what he believed would carry out the wishes of Secretary Carlisle and returned to Washington. All these things happened in May, 1896, and prior to the assembling of the Lexington convention. By means of the influence of Secretary Carlisle, Goebel was materially aided in obtaining control in the State.

Goebel and Haldeman thought they had the State of Kentucky in Goebel's hip pocket. They made the proposition to Carlisis that if Carlisis would use his influence to swing Charles Long and W. O. Head into the combination and would give Haldeman control of the organization in the Fifth district, and Goebel control of the rest of the State, Haldemen and Goebel would send a Carlisic delegation from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. feet that President McKinley will not allow and in addition beat Blackburn in his race for the United States Senate. The compact was

FORT WORTH'S BONDS.

Telegrams Showing That the City Is i Default in Interest Payments. DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 8.-The following tele-

grams have passed between Mayor B. B. Pad-dock of Fort Worth, Tex., and Blair & Co., fiscal agents of that city in New York: FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 7. Blair & Co., 85 Wall et. New York

"Will you assist in arranging meeting be tween holders of city bonds and committee of City Council. Suggest date of meeting. "B. B. PADDOCK. Mayor."

"NEW YORK, Sept. 8, B. B. Paddock, Fort Worth, Tex. "If city will pay its interest that is in default we shall take pleasure in doing what we can to arrange meeting as you request. Otherwise we will have nothing whatever to do with it, as we cannot in any way be party to or assist of help repudiation. Any meeting while the city is in default will amount to nothing

"BLAIR & Co. Fort Worth city officials contradicted THE UN's correspondent several months ago when he telegraphed the facts about the threats of regulation made in secret session of the For Worth City Council.

GEN. MENA FIGHTING AGAIN.

stirring Up Another Revolution in Nicara

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8. -Sometime ago it was reported that Gen. Louis Mona, at the head of a small body of troops from Salvador, had crossed the frontier of Nicaragua attacked a garrison near the eific Coast. Information has reached the confirming this report, and, addition, telling something of the plans of the Gen. Menn took part in the late Reves revolution in Nicaragua and was the only one of the revolutionists who did any fighting. It is understood that he intends to raise a large force in Salvador and reach Leon. where the neople opposed to Zelava have their stronghold. he capital, and, if successful, will become President of the republic.

A few days ago, Richard Hudson of Houston. ho served as a Cantain under Gen. Mena in the Reyes revolution, passed through the He will join Gen. Mena by special request very shortly, and will serve as one of the enders in the revolution, which is scheduled for the approaching dry season

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ROOSEVELT IN SYRACUSE.

THE GOVERNOR MAKES A SPEECH AT THE STATE FAIR. He Says We Must Keep the Man on the Farm Abrenst of the Man in the Shop-Praises the State Fair and Is Very

Doubtful if There Is Another It's Equal. SYRACURE, Sept. 8.-As a result of rain early in the morning and gloomy weather all day, the crowd in attendance at the State Fair to see and hear Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was much smaller than anticipated by the managers. Gov. Roosevelt, who arrived in the city last night, lodged at the Yates, broakfasted with Senator Horace White, and was at the Yates this evening by Lieut, Gov. Woo lruff, according to programme. In his speech at the State Fair the Governor

said that the fair would be what the State made it, and the people should make up their minds to fill up the fair in every way. In a State like ours, it is important that not alone the great c ties should be developed. It must be remembered that we cannot afford to let the agricultural enterests retrograde. We must keep the man on the farm abreast with the man in the shop. He said that he had been struck with the character of the there exhibits, and he doubted if was another State fair in the Union which was its equal. The State has done much through its Agricultural Department for the in terests of the farmers, and he thought it would do more. The experiment stations had aided in bringing about scientific methods and scientific agriculture. He spoke in favor of

the prize system, "Distrust," he said, "above all others, the man who seeks to make you split on horizontal lines, the man would make you believe that you can benefit one class at the expense of another. It cannot be done, it may work well for awhile, but the result is disastrous. We should do all we can to keep the welfare of the farmer mov-ing up, as well as of all others. You win in this Fair for the farmer when you have it understood that his interest are yours. that you are all conserving good citizenship in

having him prosper. "That we succeed in working to a proper solution the problems we face in the close of the century the all-important thing is that we approach them from the standpoint of good citizenship, and not from a race, class or religious standpoint. All who are interrepublicanism are watching ested Europe where nominally a man is on trial, but where really a Republic is on trial. I need not mention the name of Dreyfus. There is an indignation felt all through this country because a man is persecuted for his creed and because a Republic should take such an attitude. Let us make up our minds that the same type of feelings shall never grow up in our country.

These remarks called forth a storm of applause.

"Insist that every man shall be a man." he said. "Insist that righteousness shall prevail. just as far as you are able to make it prevail." NO CRITICISM TO MAKE OF OTIS. Interview With Gen. Ovenshine, Who is in Washington on Sick Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. - The Washington Times will to-morrow print an interview with Brig.-Gen. Samuel Ovenshine. who commanded the Second Brigade of Lawton's division in the Philippines and who has just returned from Manila. Gen. Ovenshine is with his family in Washington He is on sick leave and is convalescing from an

attack of typhold fever. "I had in my brigade," said Gen. Ovenshine, "the Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho regiments of volunteers and the Fourteenth Infantry of regulars, and was in the southern part of Luzon with Lawton about six weeks. We captured everything we went after and held every city we took. In fact, the southern part of the island was completely under Lawton's control when I was taken sick the latter part of June and sent

to the General Hospital at Manila." In answer to a question as to whether Otis had been successful in prosecuting the campaign in the Philippines, Gen. Ovenshine said he could speak only of the part of cam paign in which he was engaged with Lawton. and that was successful. He is queted also as

saying: I don't like to prophesy, but I should thin that with plenty of troops the insurrection would be crushed out within a few month after the dry season begins, but I may be

"Was there not a good deal of dissatisfaction among your volunteers, especially the North Dakota regiment?"

"They never complained to me. After I was taken sick and relieved. I knew nothing of that occurred with my brigade." In speaking of the food furnished his men he General said: "We had the best the General said: Australian beef and mutton, even ter than you get in Washington. Our other supplies were equally as good and there was no complaint. As to the reports

of the Filipino soldiers mutilating any of our dead, or our soldiers mutilating the enemy out of revenge. I never saw a single case any kind of mutilation and don't believe there was any with Lawton's command. In the hospital I had the best of treatment and there were plenty of nurses to work on the men, but I believe there was a scarcity of nurses in some of the hospitals." When asked by the Times reporter if the

filters of the army would not like to see Gen Miles succeed Gen. Otis, Gen. Ovenshine said; "Personally, Gen. Miles is a good friend of mine, I served with him in the West for many years, but no matter who is sent to the Philippines I would have nothing to say. Nor have any criticism to make of Gen. Otis. I am a heme to try and regain my health and will return to the Philippines, I suppose, as soon as I am well. I hope to be back there by January.

GEORGE B. HOTT A VIOLENT LUNATIO He is Transferred Under Difficulties Fron

Bellevue to a Sanitarium George B. Hoyt, brother-in-law of George R Blanchard, who became insane on Thursday at Mr. Blunchard's home, 1 Washington Square North, was removed from Bellevue Hospital t. the Riverview Sanitarium yesterday. A keeper of the sanitarinm took charge of the p tient at Bellevue, and Albert H. Brown, Mr. Blanchard's secretary, secured a closed car riage in which the three made the trip.

As the carriage was leaving Bellevue Hospi tal, Mr. Hoyt begame violent, and fought his two companions. Both windows in the carrings were broken, and the seat cushions and the curtains were sent flying in the effort to subue the crazy man. Several hospital attendants ran out to assist Mr. Brown and the keeper, who got a good deal the worst of it for

Mr. Hoyt was subdued in a few minutes, and tied fast. He became insane while at breakfast on Thursday morning and attacked Mr. Bisnehard's butler with a carving knife. He afterward attempted to use the same weapon on an ambulance surgeon who was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Army Orders. Washington, Sept. 8.-These Army orders

have been issued:

have been issued:

Major William W. Gray, Surgeon, relieved from further station at Fort Huachnes.

Lieut. Och Philip H. Ellis, Elrith Infautry, at expiration of sice leave, to Fort Snelling.

Capt. Wallace C. Taylor, Thirry-ninth Infantry, recently appointed to Fort Crook.

Sec. and Lieut. Willis P. C. Jeanan. Ninth Infantry, to rollinging Harneks for duty with recruits encourse to the Philippine Islands.

Entry, from Fort Logan to San Francisco and join flag regiment. his resiment.

Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, from Department of Porto Ricu t. Fort. Lo an

First Lieut. George G. tr.tier. F fth Attliers, to
Mellitary Academy.



Fall derbys. They look like the \$5 kind. They wear like the \$5 kind. They are like the so kind We guarantee it. \$3 here.

Stores open until six o'clock. ROGERS, PEET & Co.

550 Broadway, cor. Leonard. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince. Thirty second and Broadway.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Officers Named for the New Volunteer Regiments Now Forming. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-The following additional appointments were made to-day in the

ditional appointments were made to-day in the volunteer army:

From Tennessee—To be First Lieutenant of Volunteers, Leonard B. Goddard, late First Lieutenant Fourth Fennessee.

From Louisiana—To be Captains: Robert M. Nolan, late (aptain Louisiana—To be Captains: Robert M. Nolan, late (aptain Company H. Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth, Stephen Ogden Fuqua, late Captain Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth, Stephen Ogden First Lieutenants—E. A. Phillips, late Captain Company L. First Louisiana Volunteers, Forty-third. John E. Morris, late Captain Second United States Volunteer infantry, Thirty-eighth.

From Ohio—To be Captains: F. J. Herman, late Captain, First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-second: Tima Gilmore, late Adjutant Seventh Ohio, Forty-third, Carl K. Mower, late Captain and Commissary Subsistence United States Volunteers, Forty-second: Charles F. Hake, Jr., late Captain Company i First Ohio, Forty-fourth, George T. McConnell, late Captain Ohio Artillery, Forty-sixth; A. C. Rogers lete Captain First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-seventh.

To be First Lieutenants: I. I. Morrison, late First Lieutenant First Territorial Regiment, Thirty-eighth; W. F. Herringshaw, late Second Lieutenant First Dohio, Forty-sixth, Lorenzo D. Gasser, late Captain Escond Ohio, Forty-sixth, Lorenzo D. Gasser, late Captain, Eighth Ohio, Volunteers, Forty-seventh.

To be Second Lieutenant: Elward P. Barber, Sergent Major Eighth Ohio, Forty-sixth, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Forty-seventh.

To be Second Lieutenant Elward P. Barber, Sergent Major Eighth Ohio, Forty-sixth, Missouri, Forty-sixth Missouri, Forty-lieutenant Sixth Missouri, Forty-lieutenant Sixth Missouri, Forty-lieutenant Regiment, Sixth Missouri, Forty-lieutenant Regiment Regime

From Massourian Pourie, late First Licutenant Sixth Missourian Fortieth.

From Indiana—To be First Licutenant (Vice Menzies, declined), Richard W. Buchanan, late Captain 1 dist Indiana, Forty fourth.

At large—To be Captain, John G. Livingston, late First Liqutenant First United States Volunteer En-

At large-To be Captain, John G. Livingston, late First Lieutenant First United States volunteer Engineers, Forty-seventh, Levis Bernet, Forty-seventh, Levis H. Forsyth, late Troop A. First Levis H. Levis H. Forsyth, late Troop A. First Gentucky, Forty-third.

To be Second Lieutenants—Fred G. Kellond, late Company E. First Kentucky, Forty-fifth, William S. Kitts, late Twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-second.

To be First Lieutenants—Jonathan Cilly, Sergeant-Major Seventh United States Infantry, Forty-third, Lewis McLane Hamilton, Late Levisonant Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first, To be Captain—Albert W. Lilienthal, late Captain Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth, From the Army-To be Second Lieutenant—Albert C. Allen, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, Thirty-eighth.

From Colorade—To be Captain: C. H. Hilton, Jr., late First Lieutenant First Colorado, Fortieth.

To be First Lieutenant George M. Aprile, late Second Lieutenant, Second Chited States Volunteer Engineers.

FRENCH-EVERSOLE FEUD.

Another Clash Between the Factions and One Man Killed. LONDON, Ky., Sept. 8.-The French-Everole feud, the bloodiest that ever occured in Kentucky, has started up again. Trustworthy information was received here this afternoon that a battle toook place Tuesday at Hazard, Perry County,

one of the most isolated regions of the State. and that one man was killed and several wounded. Early Tuesday morning the Eversoles who reside at Hazard, the county seat, were visited by several members of the Eversole and McCombs families, who have been involved in this feud, and later iu the day a band composed of members of the French and Fields families, who have been arrayed on the other side, rode into the little place. Friends endeavored to prevent the mer

from meeting, but failed. About dark some of the men got together and a row ensued. Within five minutes there was a general fusiliade of shots. The shooting kept up for several minutes. Philip Mc-Combs, one of the most prosperous and best known men in Perry County, fell dead, and several men on each side were wounded. After the killing of McCombs, the warring factions stopped firing and most of them hurriedly left town. A clash had for some time expected, as both been holding meetings of late, and the feeling that had partly subsided, continued to grow more bitter until it culminated in the raid.

FILIPINO CONGRESS MEETS.

Many Skirmishes About Manila Encouraged by the Cessation of Rain. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

MANILA, Sept. S. 7 P. M.-Filipinos who have arrived in Manila from Tarlac say that a special session of the insurgent Congress was held on Aug. 24, at which Aguinaldo presided. Señor Mavini was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Señor Gonzage Attorney General. There has been no rain for the last five days and this has encouraged numerous skirmishes

by the divisions north and south of Manila. The Iowa and Tennessee volunteers are preparing for their return home.

The Helena has relieved the Concord as patrol ship at Lingayen on the north coast of

Luzon. Collector Locked Up On a Charge of Theft. Charles Weyman, 21 years old, of 215 West Eightieth atreet, was looked up last night in the West Thirtieth street police station, on a charge of grand larceny. The L. T. Finch advertising agency of 1242 Broadway, by which he was employed, charges him with the lar-

ceny of \$39.40 which he had collected from

"Waste Not, Want Not."

one of the firm's customers.

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

